



# Sixty years of water temperature data from Charleston Harbor

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SCDNR



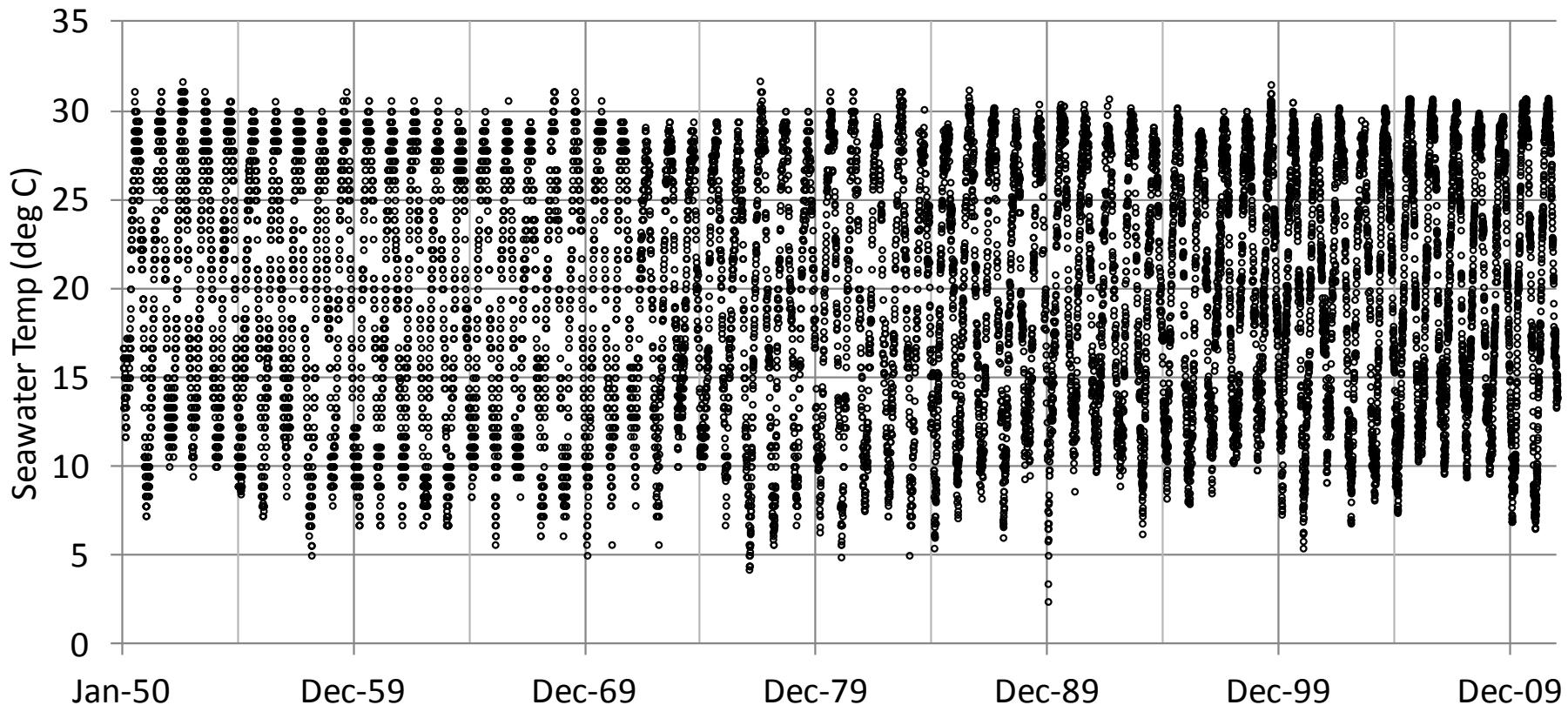
# Sixty years of water temperature data from Charleston Harbor

- Daily water temperature records from Charleston Harbor since 1950 – dataset compiled by David Whitaker
- What water temperature changes have occurred?
- How does Charleston Harbor water temperature relate with other climate-related parameters?
- How does Charleston Harbor water temperature affect estuarine fish populations?



# Charleston Harbor Water Temperature

## 1 Jan 1950 - 31 Dec 2011

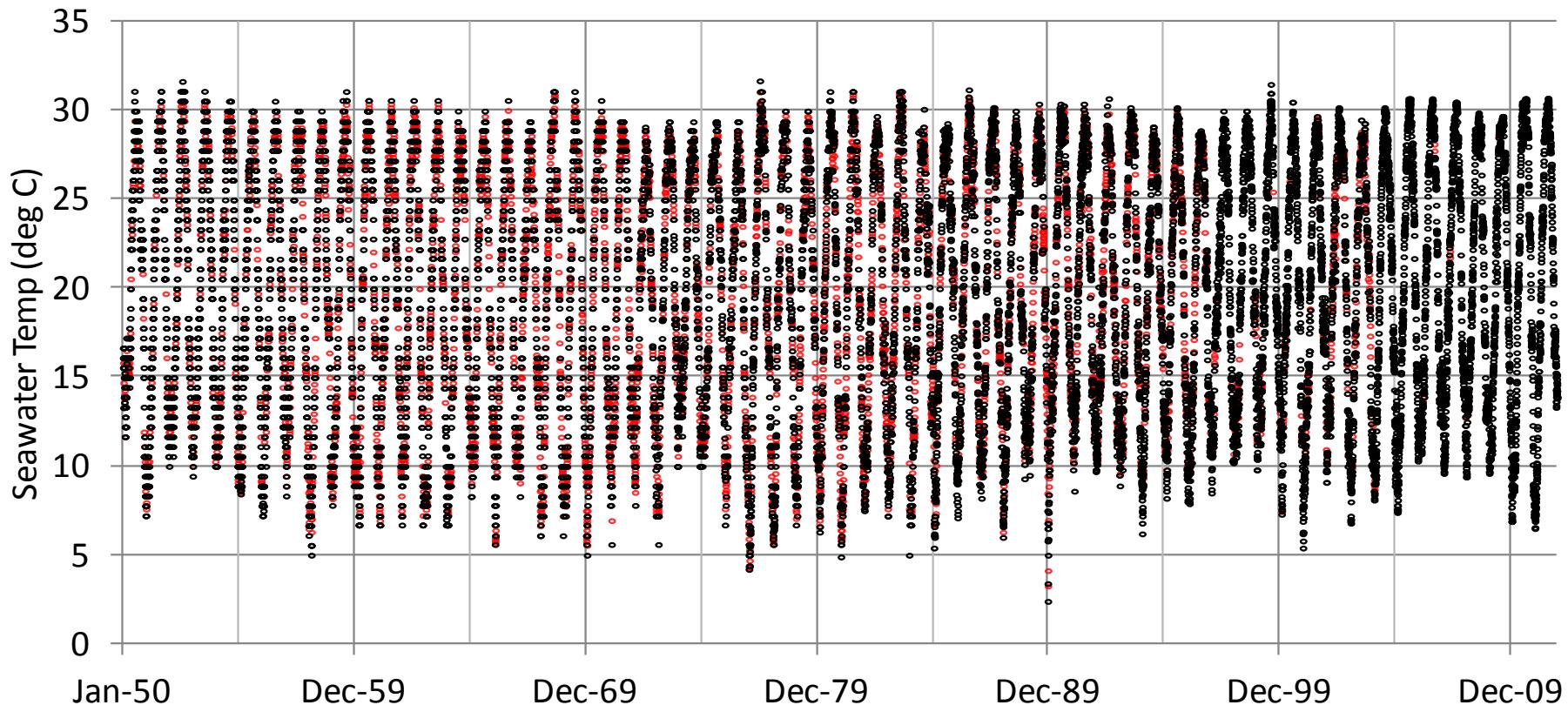


1950 – 2011 (62 yrs): 22,645 days  
Temperature recordings: 16,741 days  
Missing data: 5,904 days



# Charleston Harbor Water Temperature

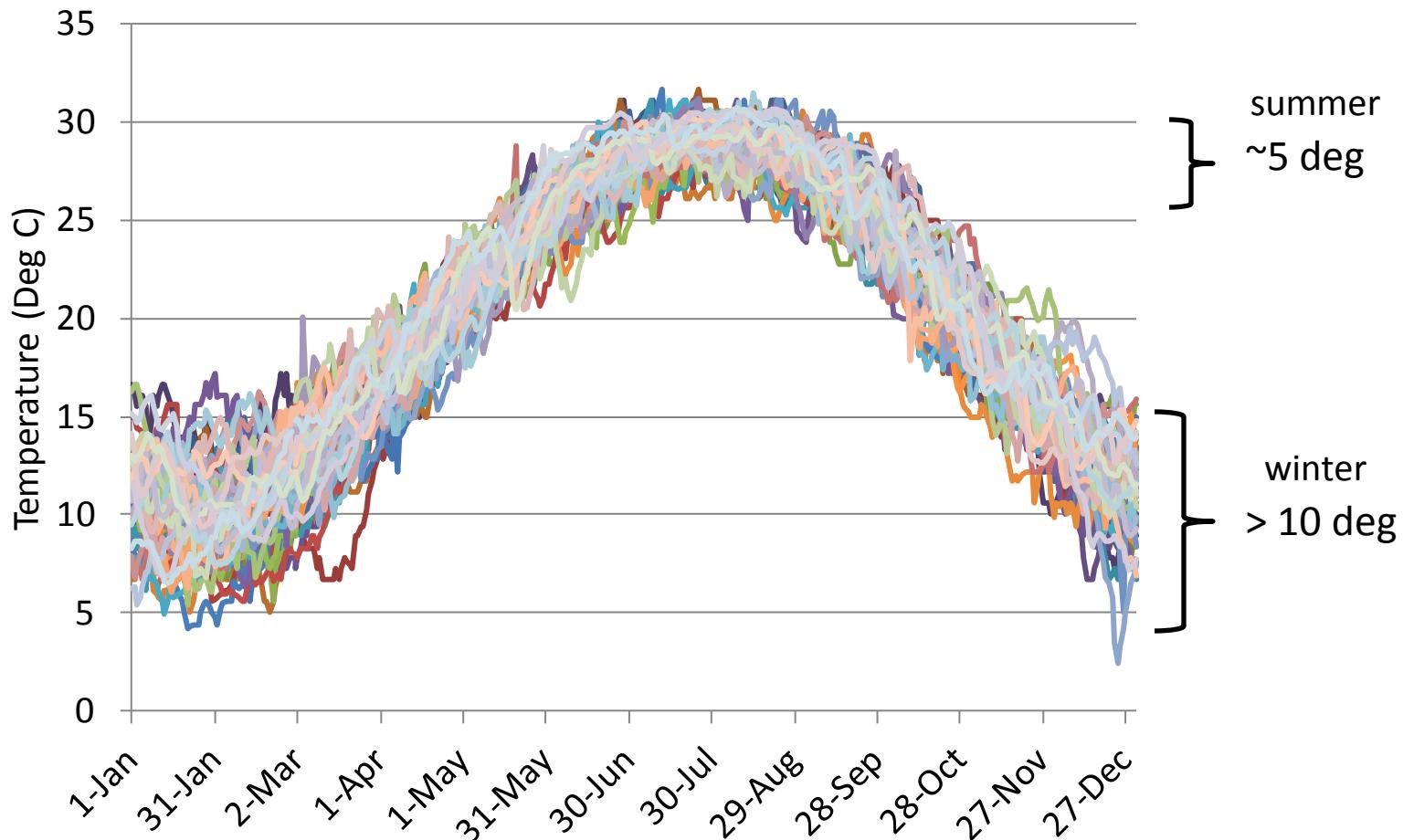
## 1 Jan 1950 - 31 Dec 2011



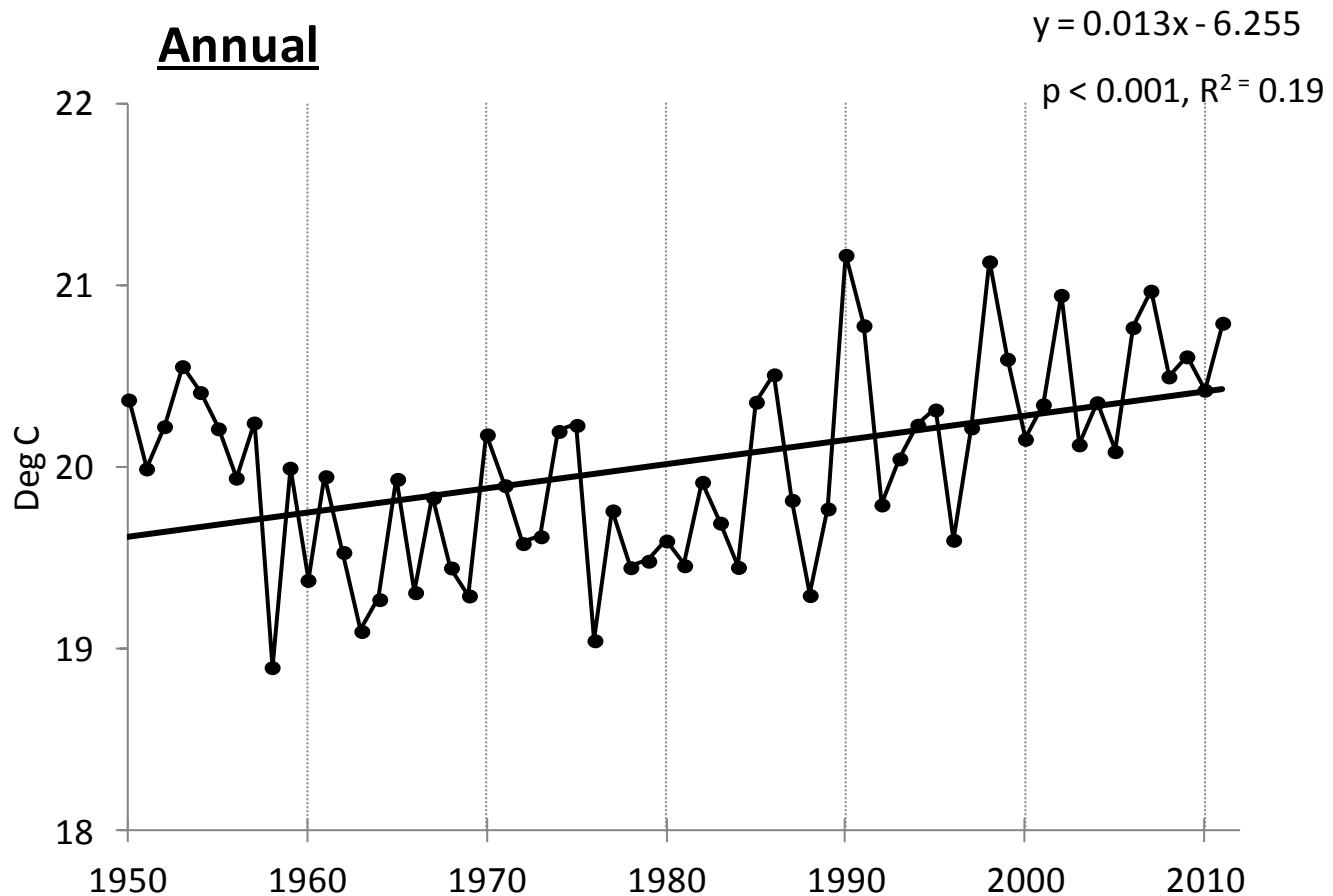
1950 – 2011 (62 yrs): 22,645 days  
Temperature recordings: 16,741 days  
Interpolated data: 5,904 days



# Superimposed Charleston Harbor water temperature data: 1950-2011



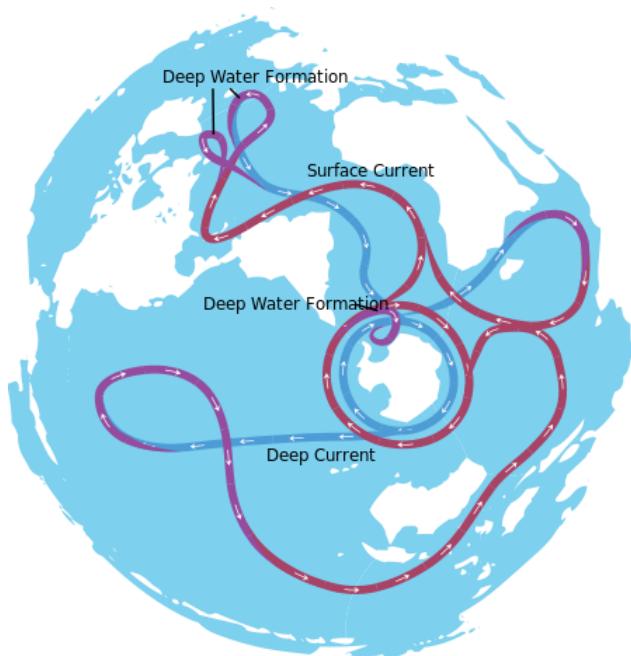
# Mean annual water temperature



How are these changes associated with global atmospheric and ocean processes?

# Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

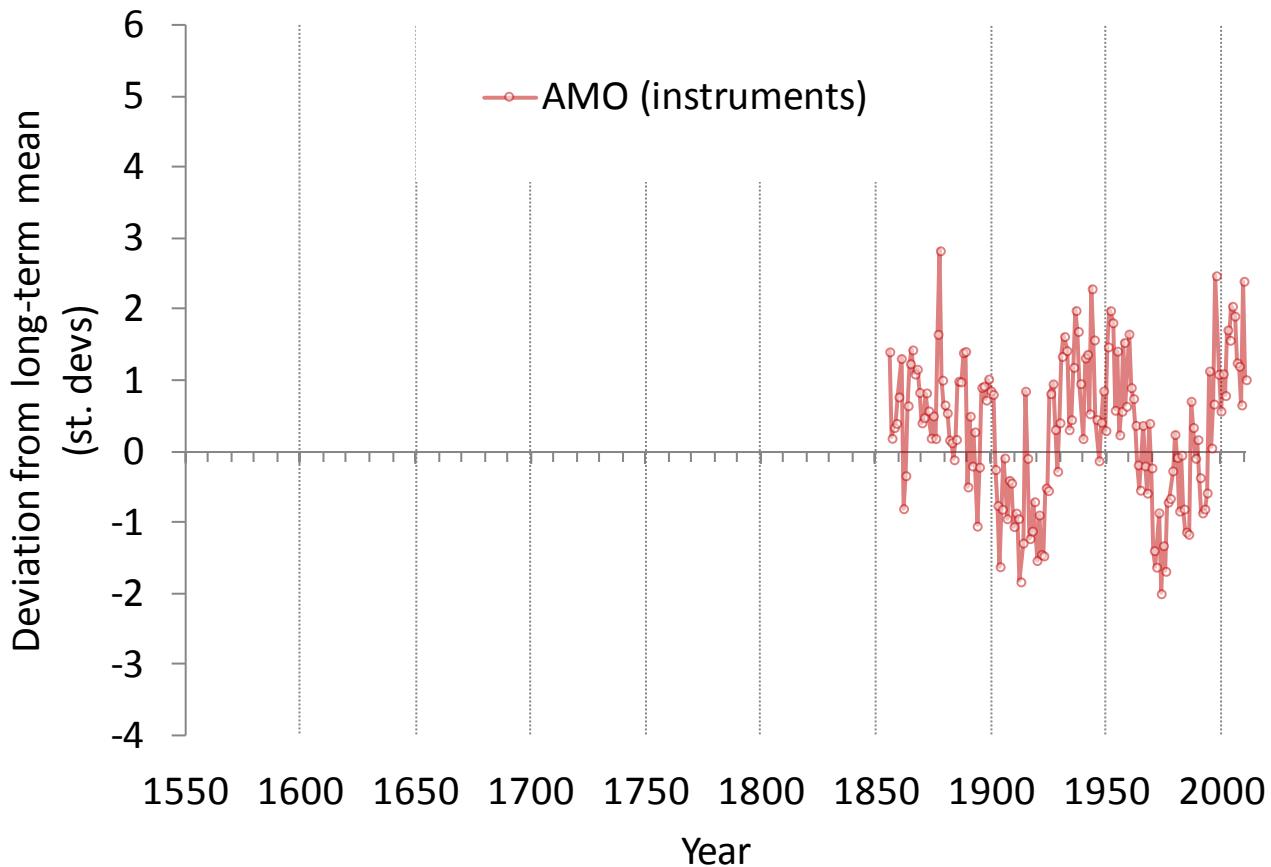
- Related to long-term shifts in atmospheric/oceanic heat exchange.
- Associated with small changes in the North Atlantic branch of the thermohaline circulation ('ocean conveyer belt').





# Relationship between water temperature & Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

(All data standardized to 1950-2011 mean and SD)



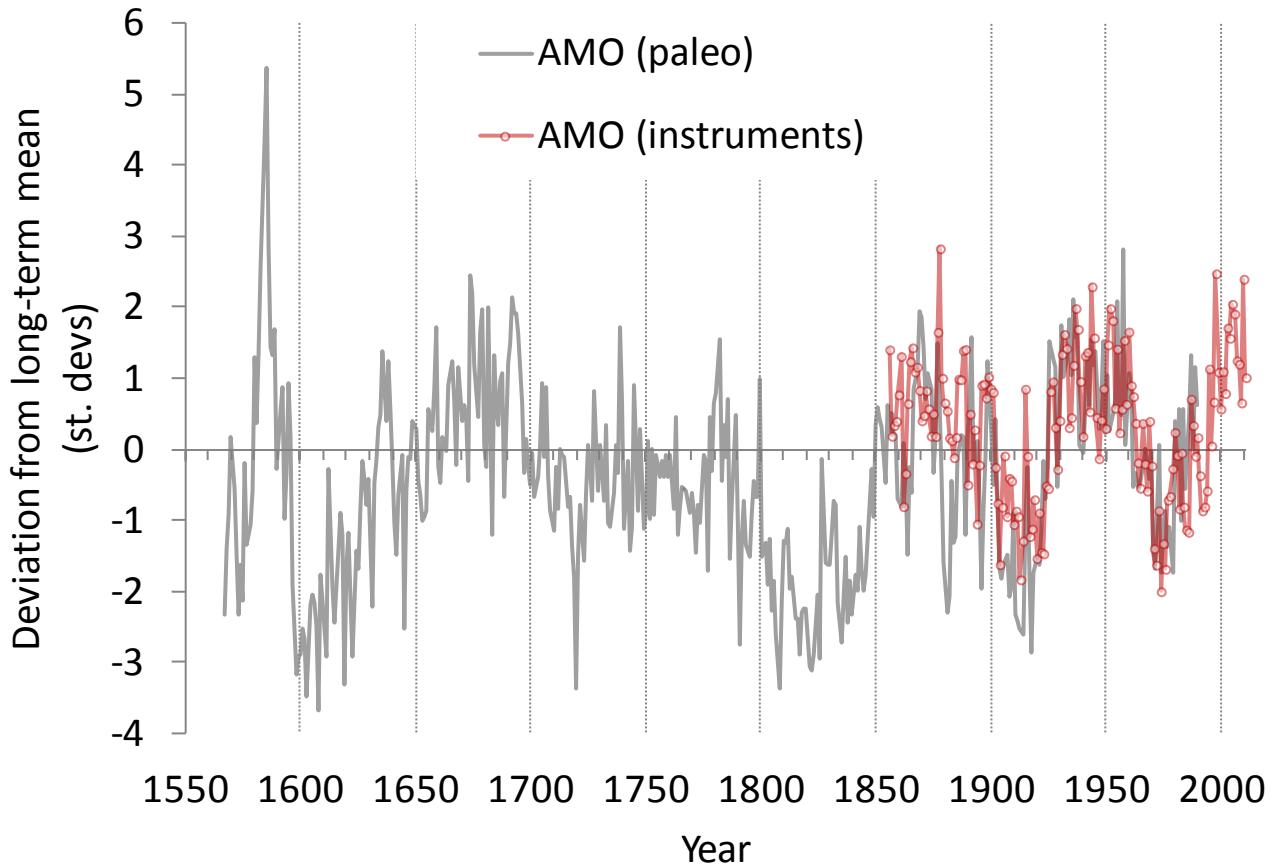
AMO, Instruments:

Enfield et al 2001. <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/timeseries/AMO/>



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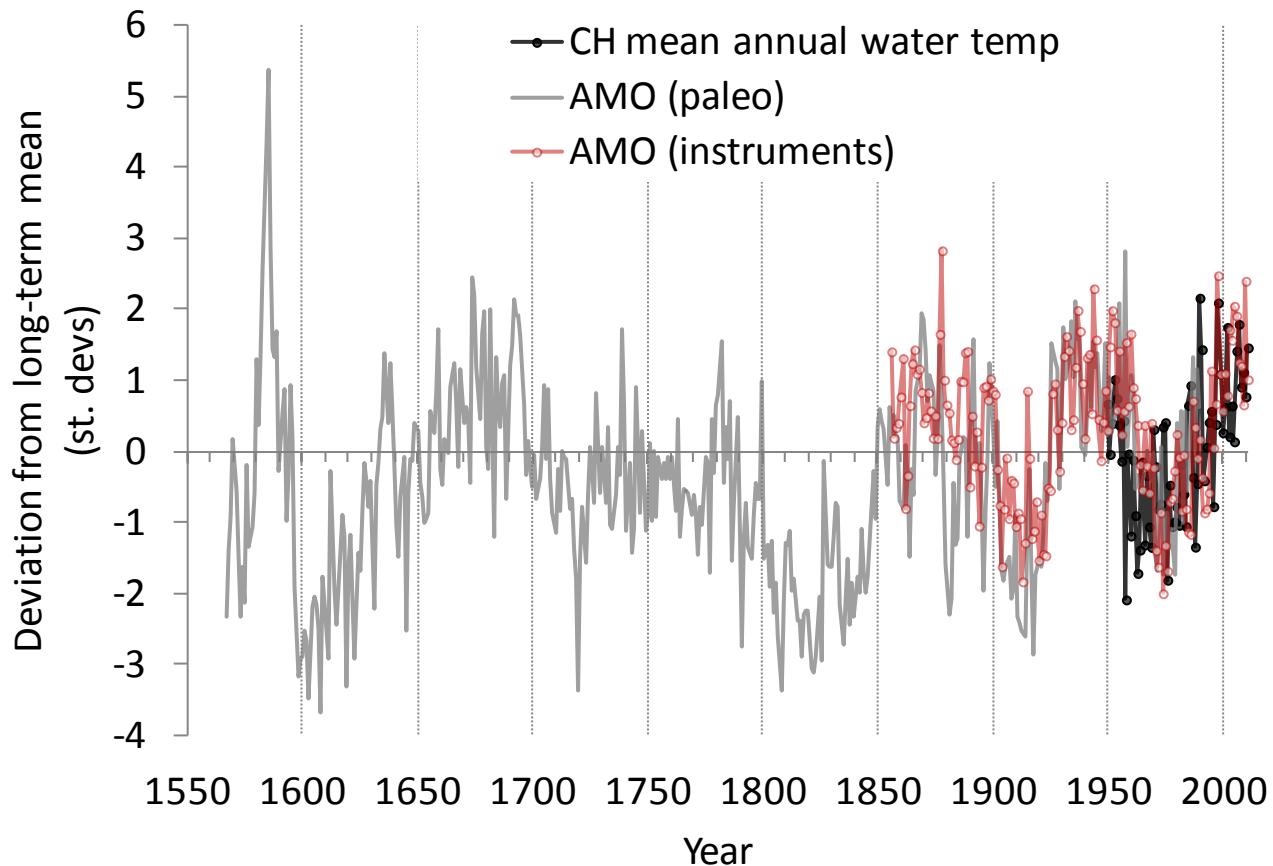
AMO, Paleoclimatology:

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# Relationship between water temperature & Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO)

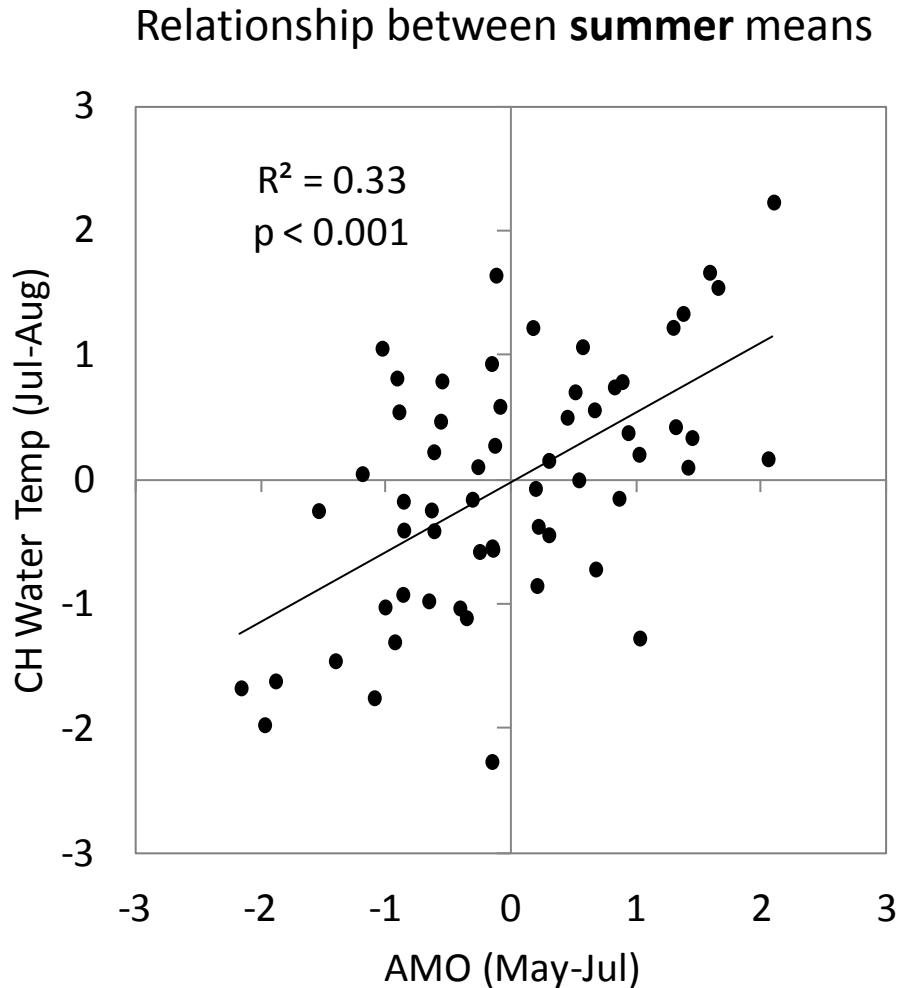
Cross-correlation matrix

		Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (monthly)													
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
Charleston Harbor water temperature (monthly)	J	0.08	0.06	-0.05	-0.03	0.03	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.07		
	F	0.13	0.09	-0.01	-0.06	-0.01	0.05	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.12	0.03	0.07		
	M	-0.01	-0.01	Strongest AMO correlations are with summer water temperatures in Charleston Harbor											
	A	0.18	0.09	water temperatures in Charleston Harbor											
	M	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.20	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.17		
	J	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.29	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.33	0.33	0.32		
	J	0.28	0.37	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.45	0.47	0.42	0.40	0.41		
	A	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.43	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.40	0.39		
	S	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.14		
	O	0.25	0.27	0.16	0.19	0.23	0.17	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.19		
	N	-0.10	-0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.08		
	D	-0.06	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.05	0.03	-0.03	-0.02		

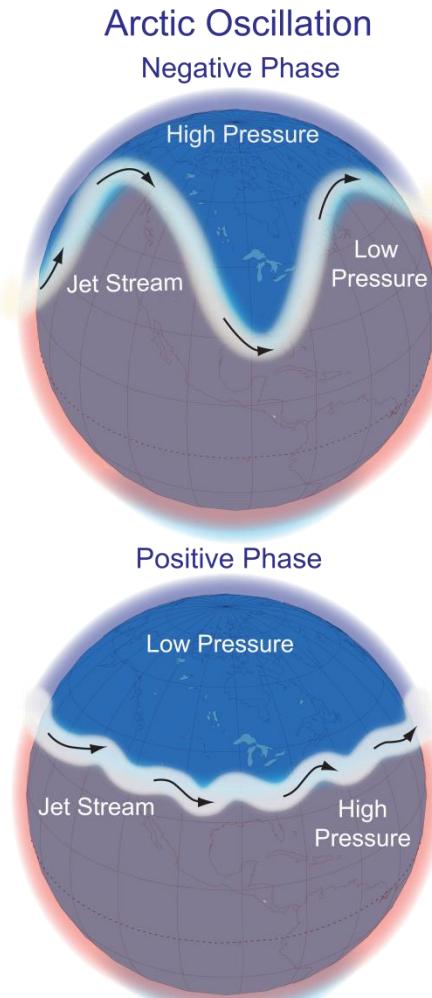
Scale (correlation coeff): -1.00 -0.80 -0.60 -0.40 -0.20 0.00 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00



# Relationship between water temperature & Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO)



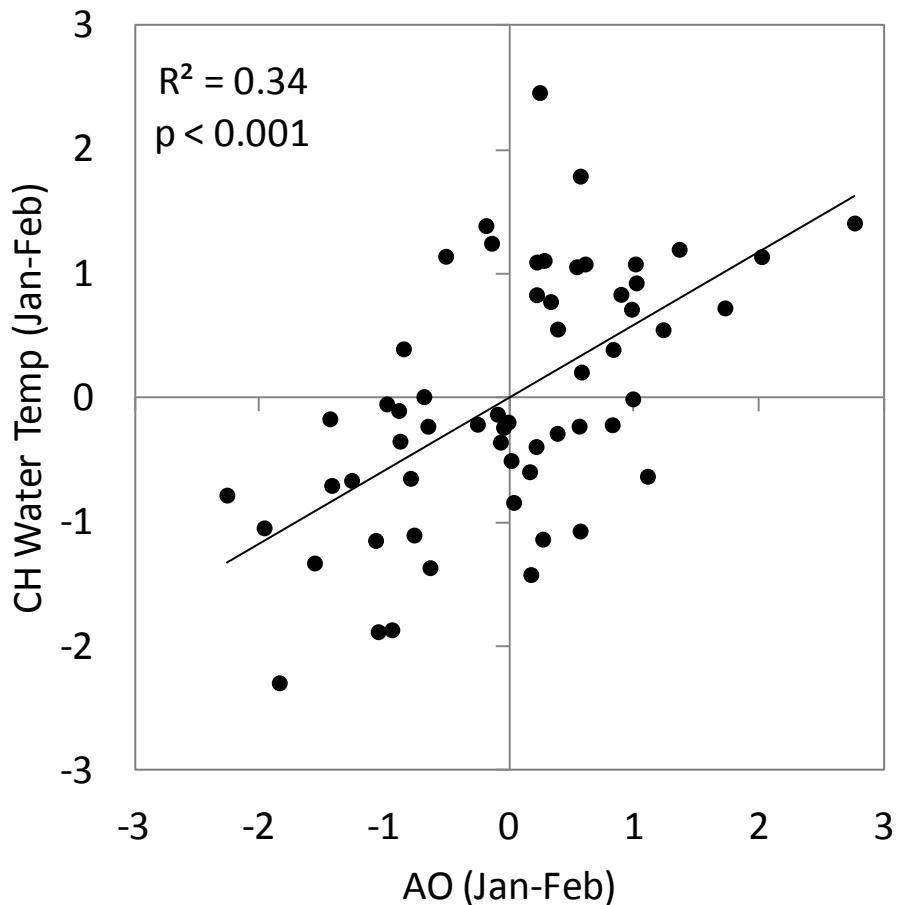
# Arctic Oscillation (AO)



- Index of difference between atmospheric pressures:  
High *versus* Mid-latitudes
- During episodes of high pressure in the Arctic, cold Arctic air penetrates into mid-latitudes.
- Index is closely related to the North Atlantic Oscillation (Iceland vs Azores pressures differentials)

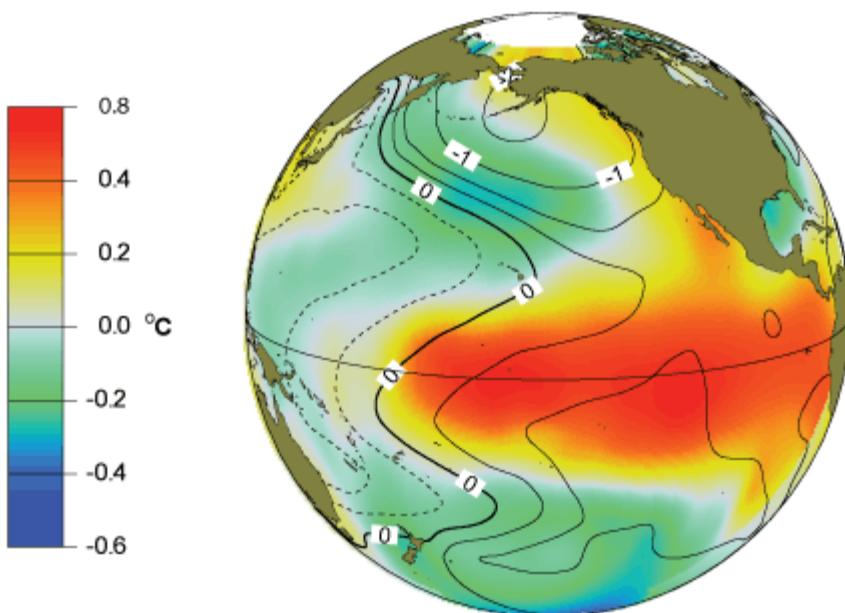
# Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Relationship between **winter** AO and **winter** water temperature



(Similar relationship found with North Atlantic Oscillation)

# El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

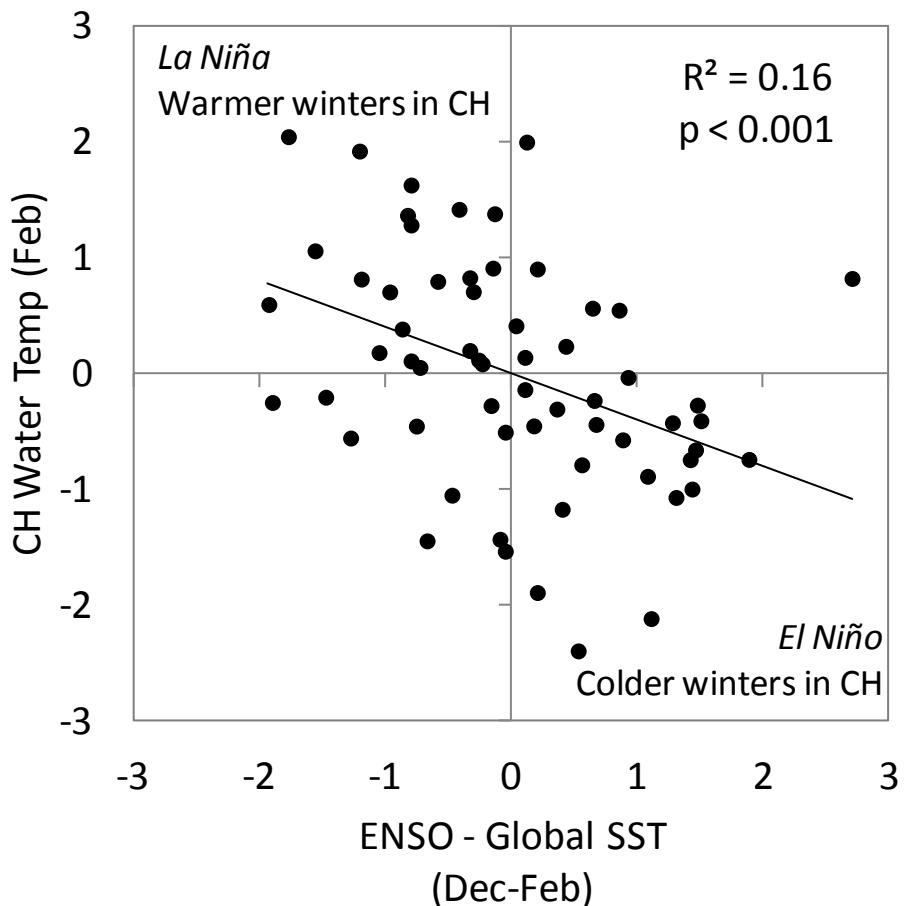


Warm Phase ENSO

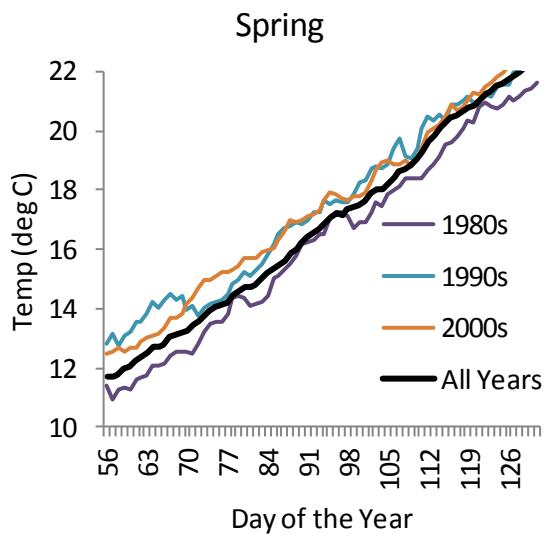
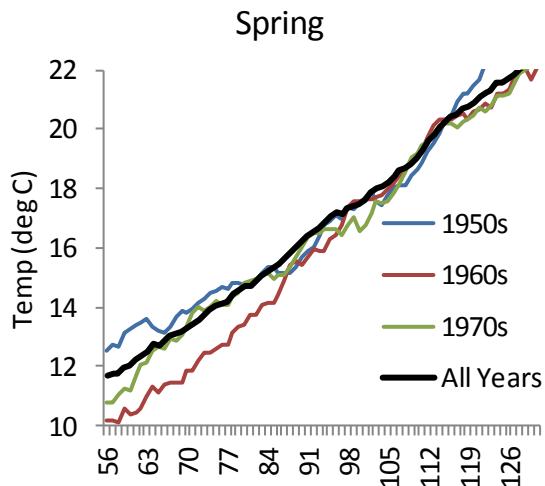
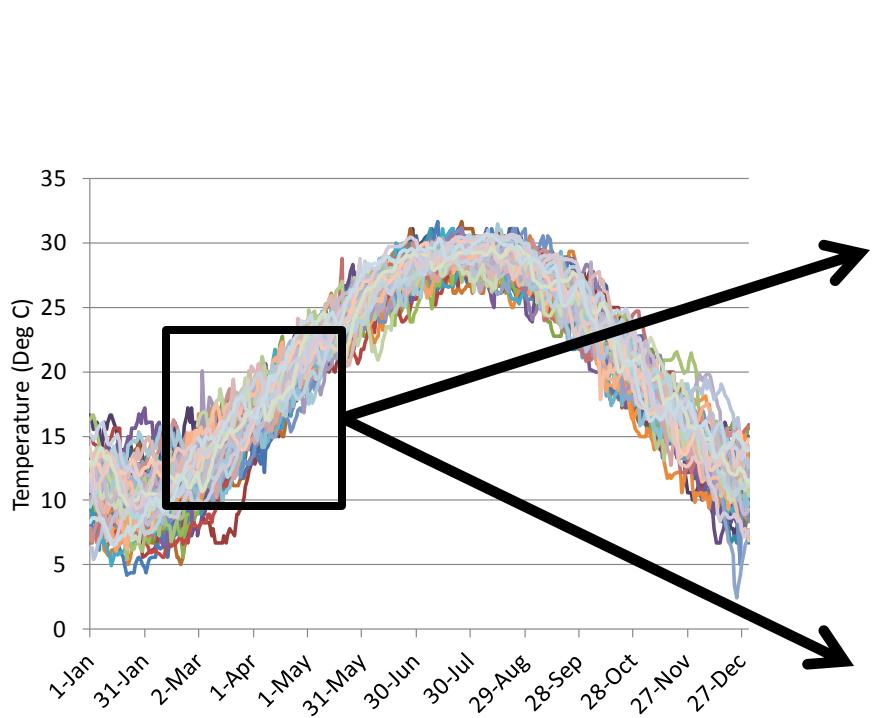
Source: Climate Impacts Group, University of Washington  
<http://cses.washington.edu/cig/pnwc/aboutenso.shtml>

# El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

Relationship between winter ENSO and winter water temperature



# Timing of Spring Temperature Thresholds

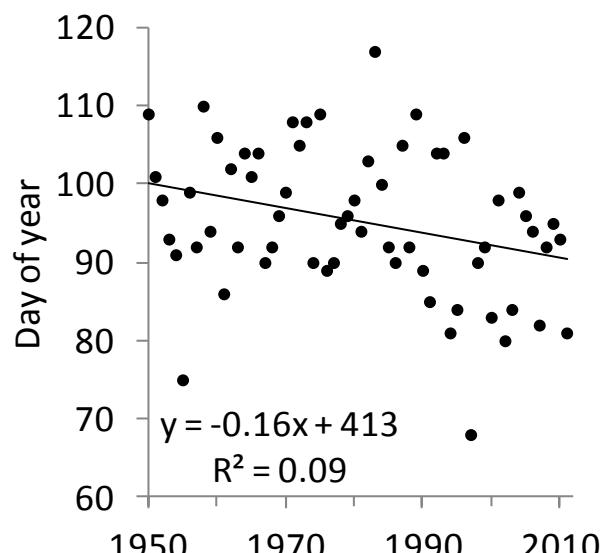




# Timing of Spring and Fall Temperature Thresholds

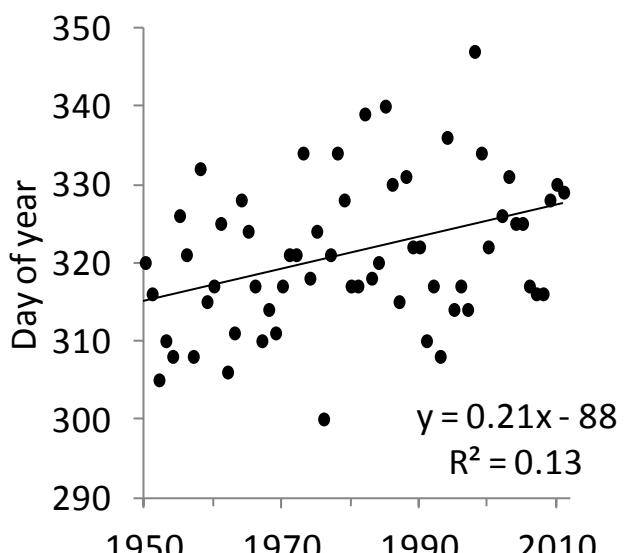
## OCCURRENCE OF 17°C TEMPERATURE THRESHOLD

SPRING



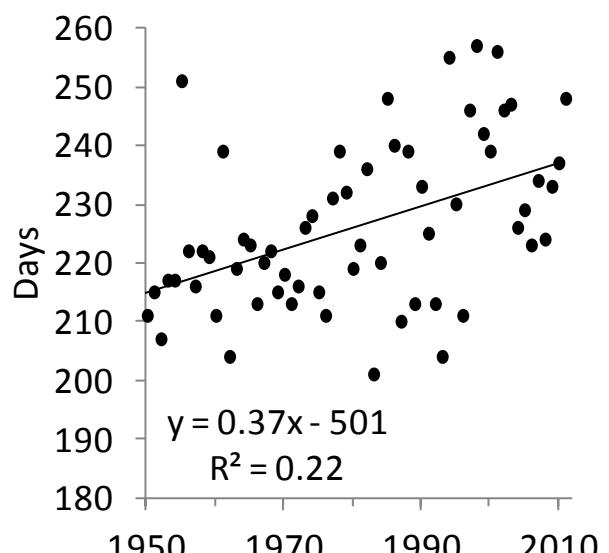
$P = 0.015$

FALL



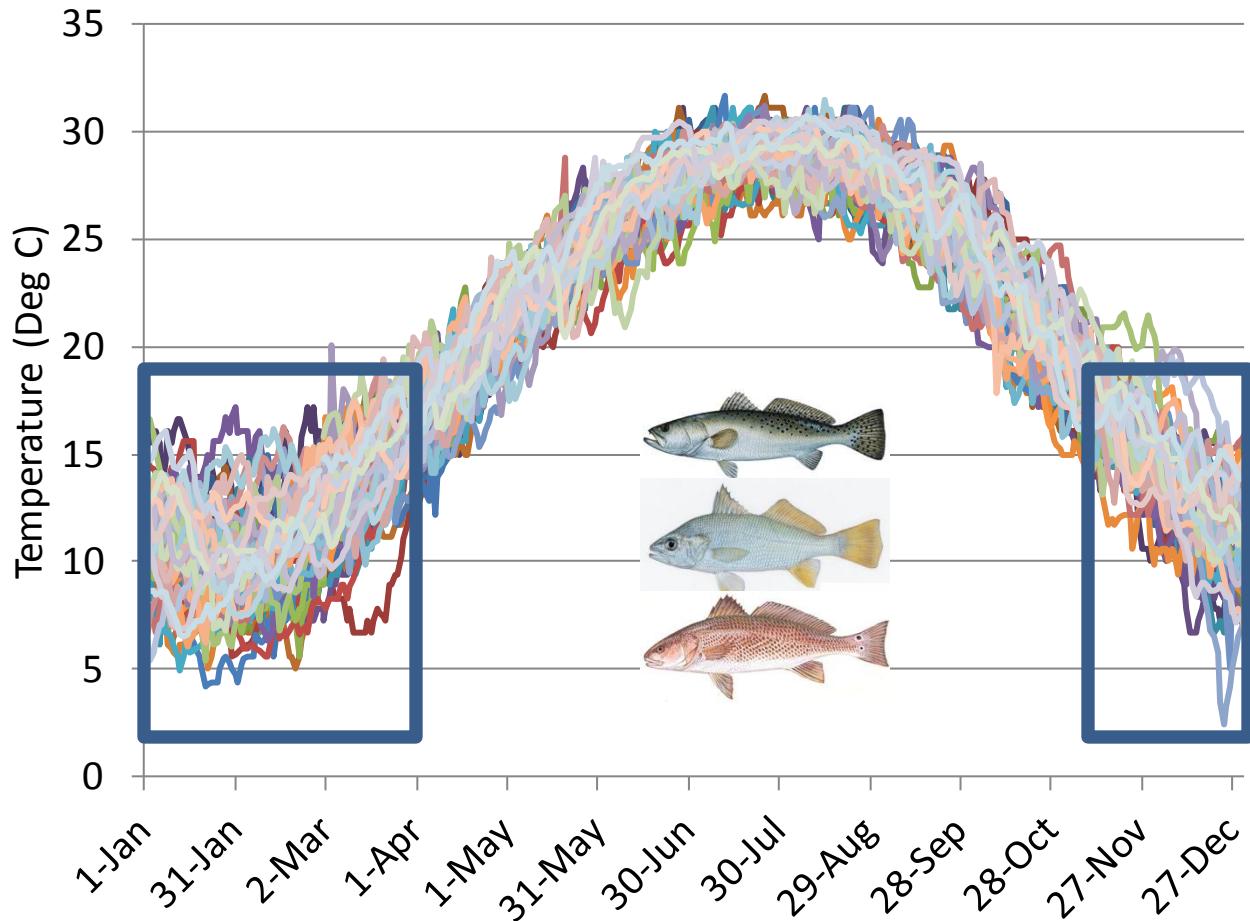
$P = 0.004$

Temperature Window



$P < 0.001$

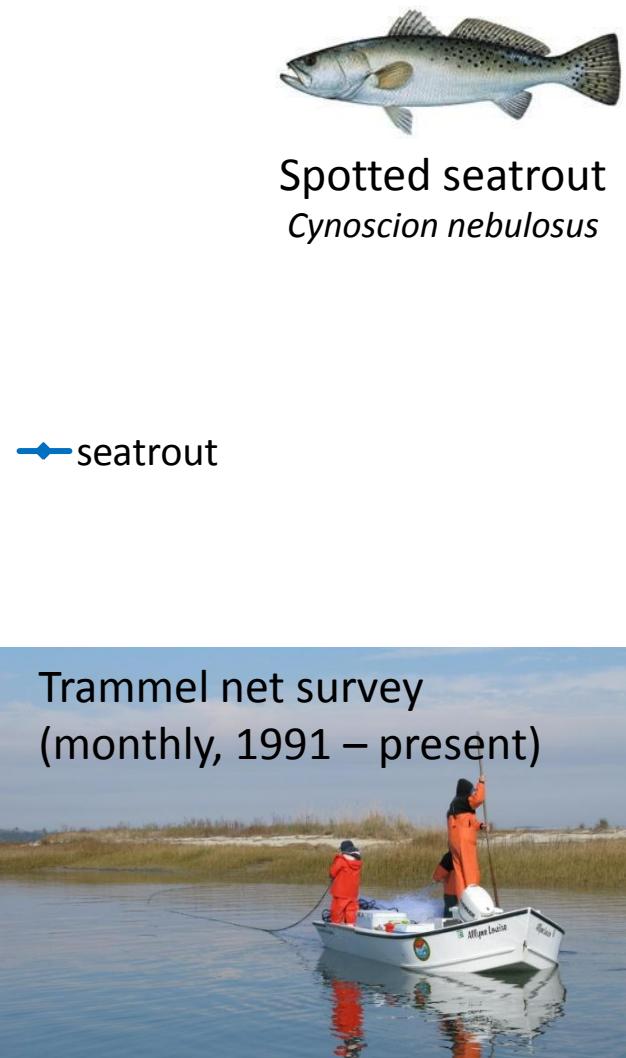
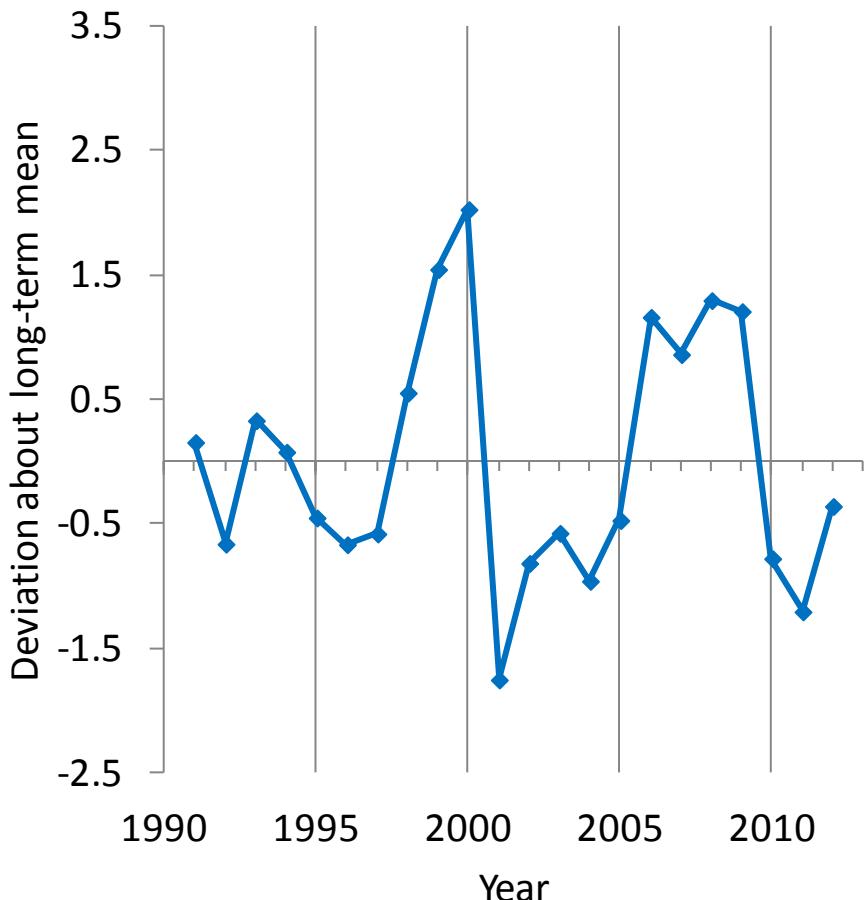
# Superimposed Charleston Harbor water temperature data: 1950-2011



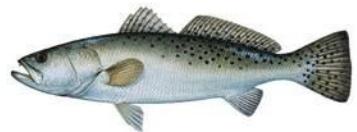
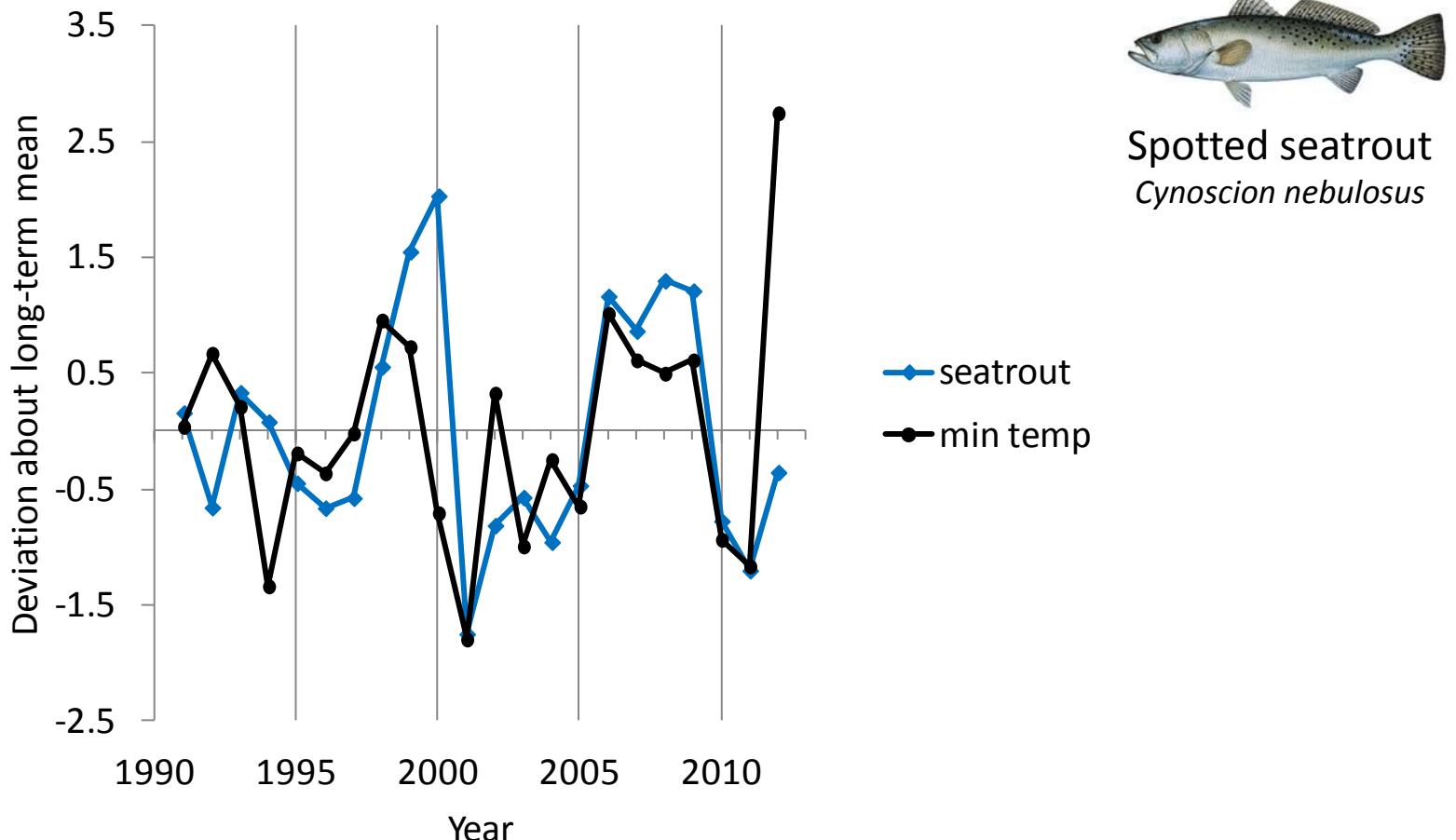
**Winter: Most variable season.**

**How do winter temperatures affect estuarine fish populations?**

# Relationships between water temperature and estuarine fauna

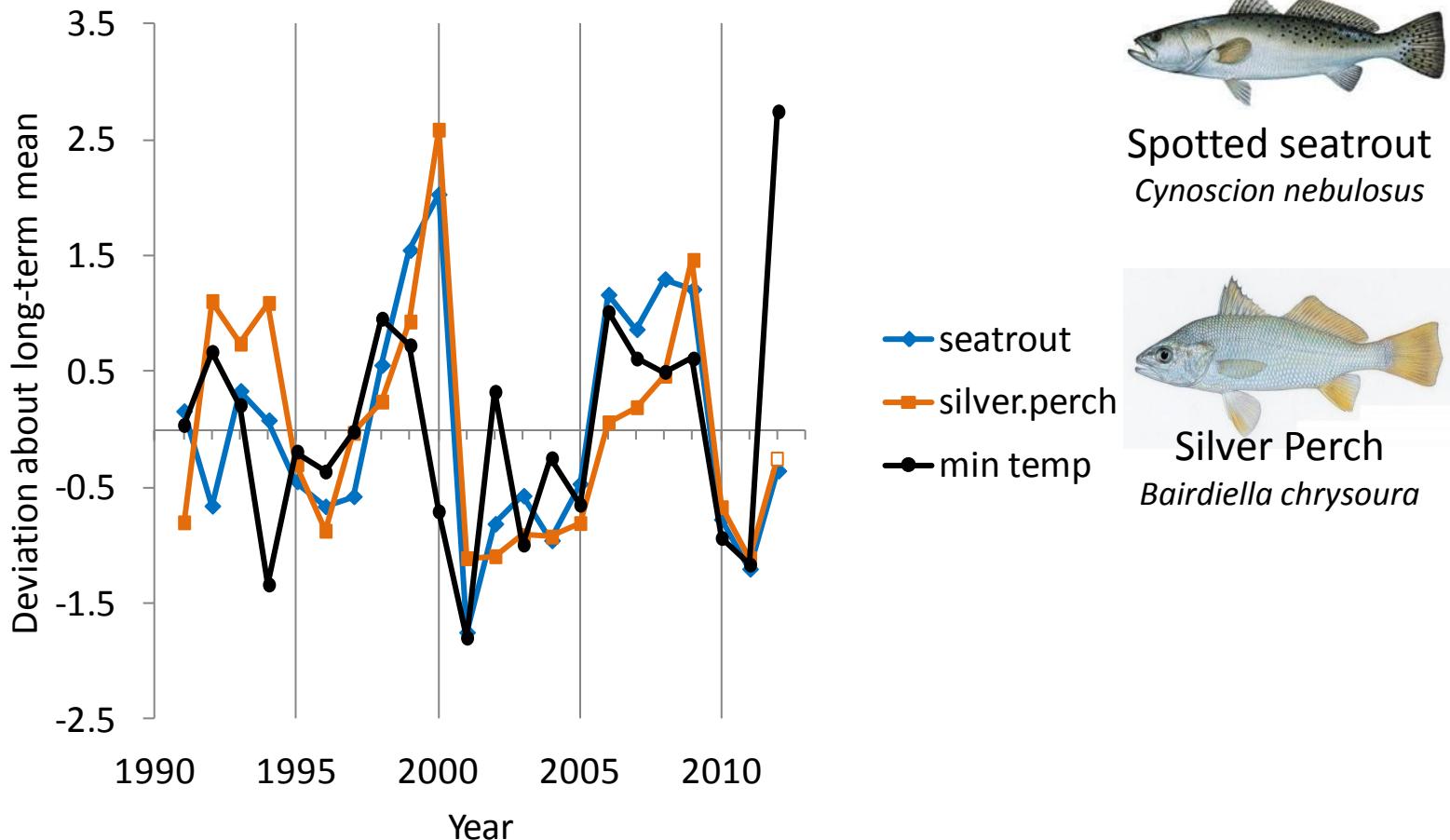


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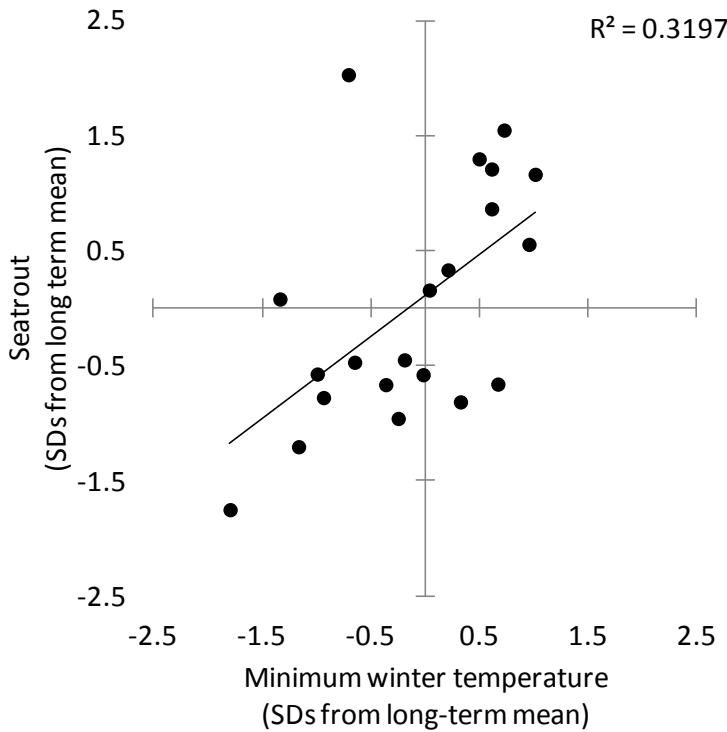


Spotted seatrout  
*Cynoscion nebulosus*

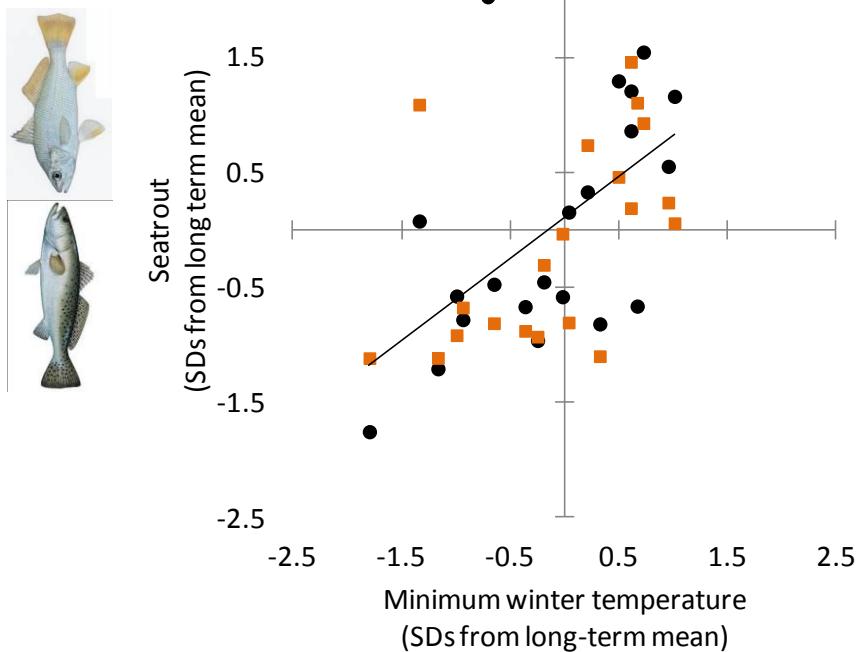
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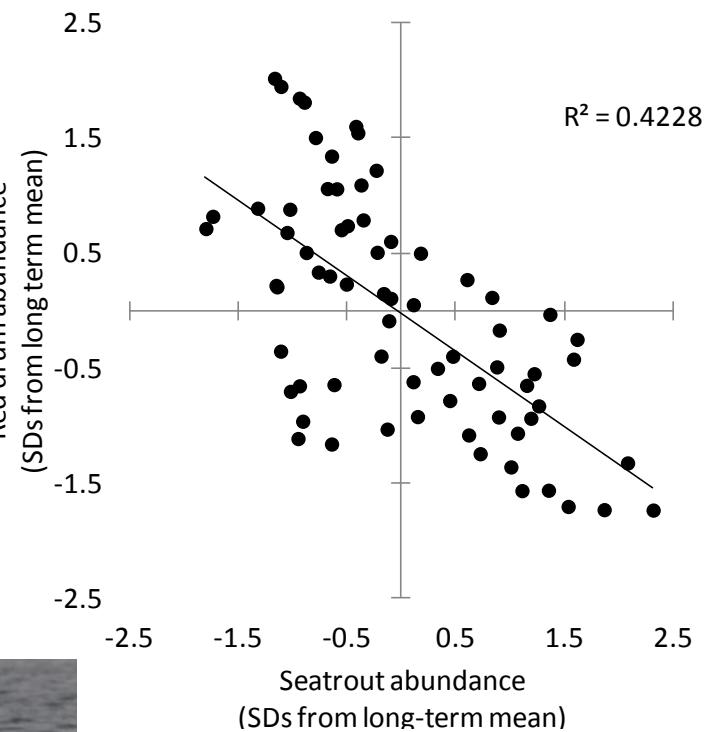
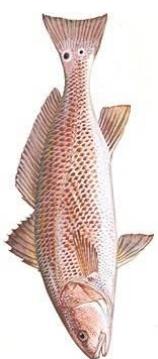
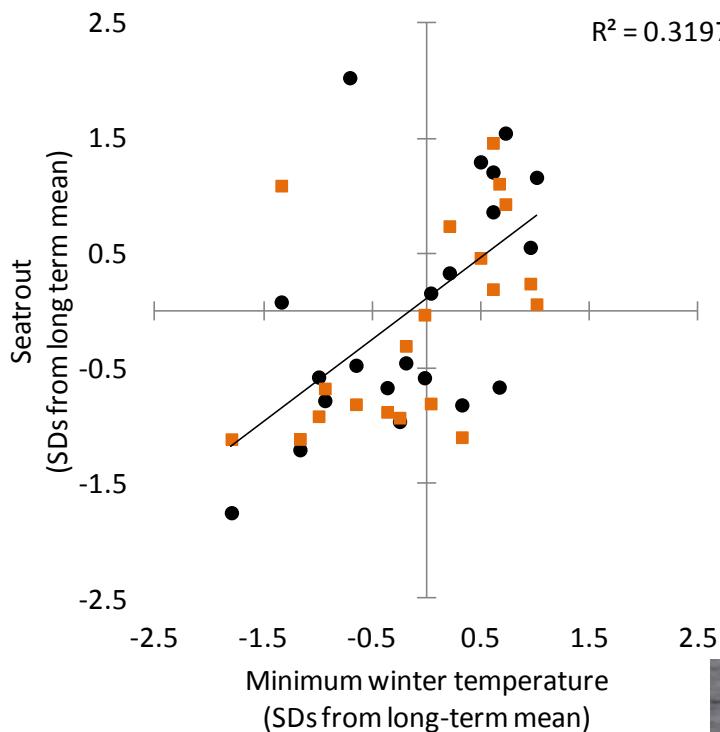
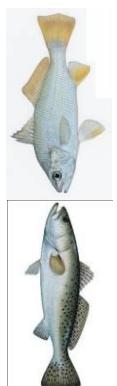
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*Cold winter effects on dolphin strandings:*

Strandings more common following colder winters, especially when fish numbers are low (McFee & Arnott, unpublished data)



# Conclusions

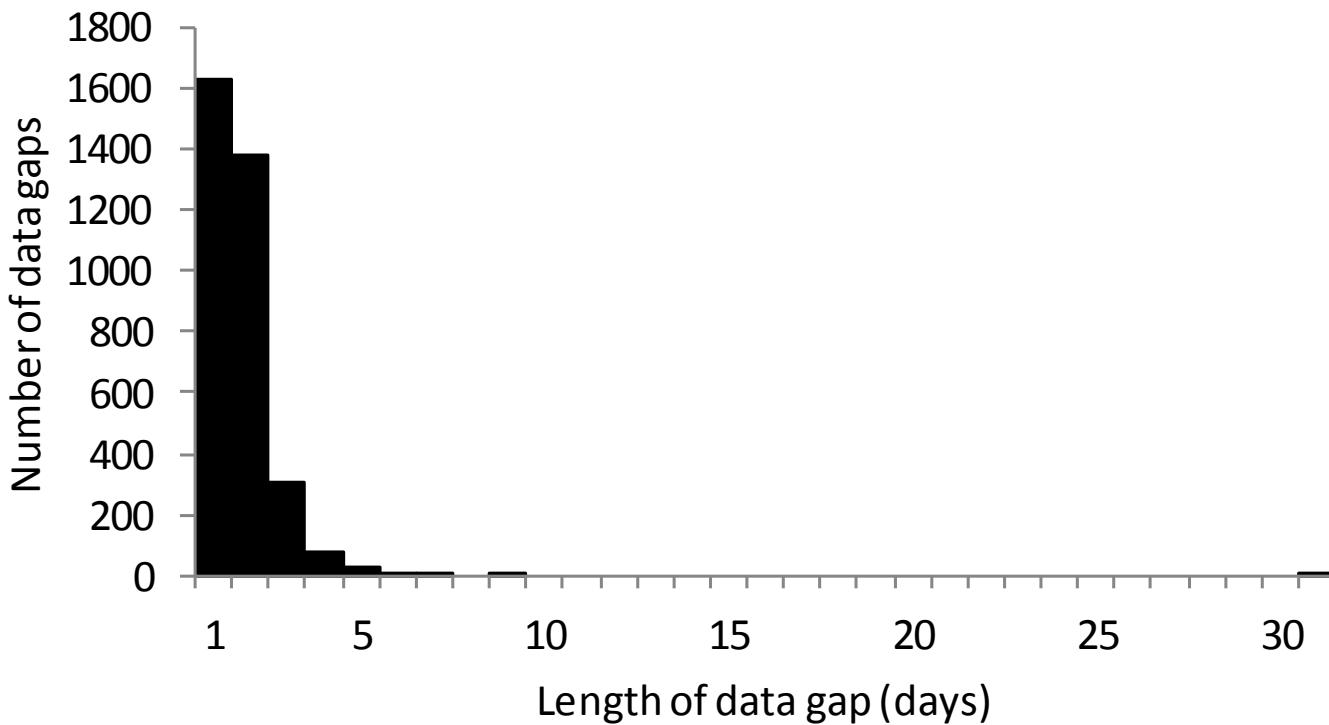
- Water temperatures have changed significantly with time
- General increase in temperatures, with spring arriving earlier and fall arriving later
- Many of the changes are linked with large-scale, climatic-related indices (AMO, AO, ENSO)
- Winter is the most variable season
- Winters affect resident fish, and probably other ecosystem-level processes
- Ongoing studies(e.g. seatrout temperature tolerance & genetic diversity)



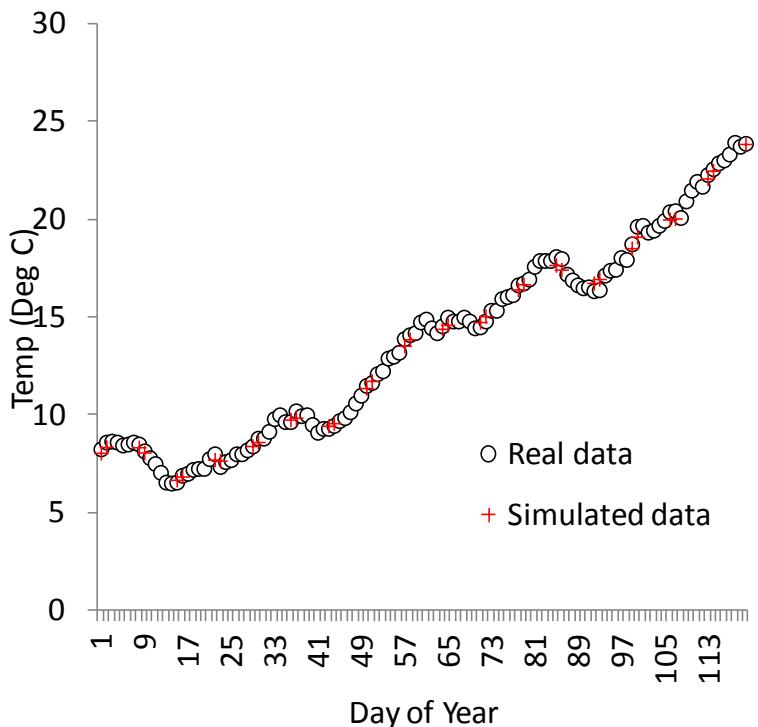
# Temperature Data Interpolation (i.e. filling in missing data)

CH water temperature data:  
number and duration of data gaps that were filled  
by linear interpolation

(n.b. 87.6% were 1 or 2 day gaps; mostly weekends)



# Simulating the effects of data interpolation



## Method

- Used data from 2011 (temperature recorded every day)
- Removed all week-end values and then interpolated them.
- Compared real versus simulated data.

## Results

### *Daily Temperature Values*

- Simulation error ranged from  $-0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Mean Error =  $0.001^{\circ}\text{C}$  (not sig. dif from zero, 1-sample t-test,  $p = 0.96$ )

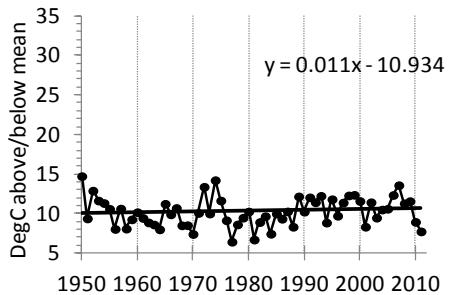
### *Mean Monthly Temperatures*

- Simulation error ranged from  $-0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$

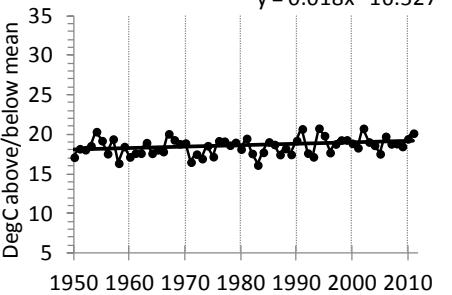
**Error from data interpolation was negligible**

# Title

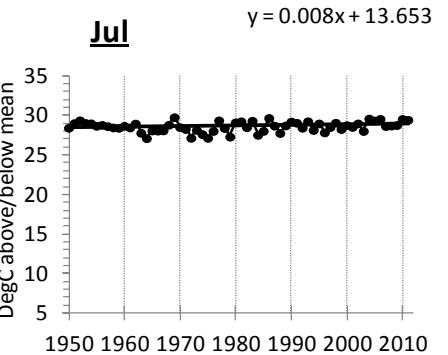
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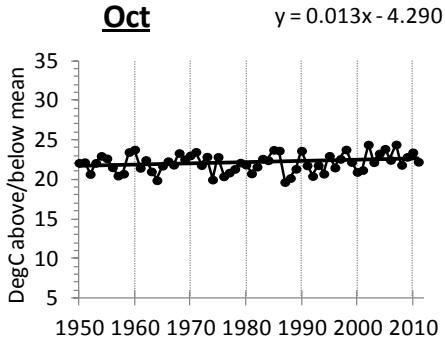
Apr



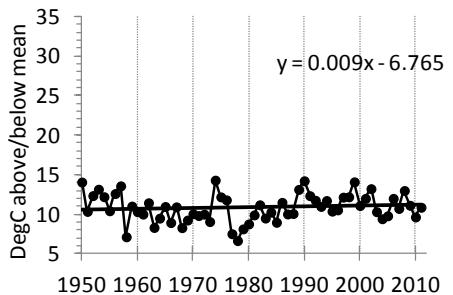
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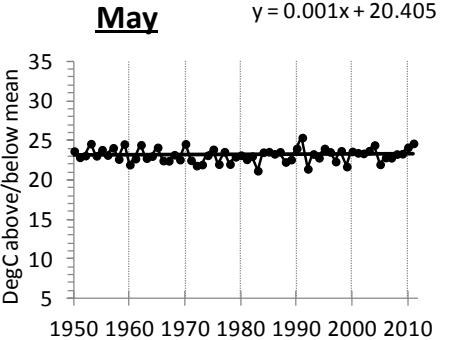
Oct



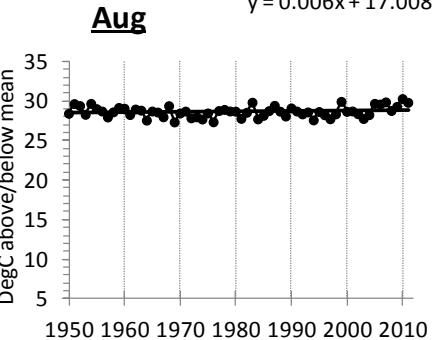
Feb



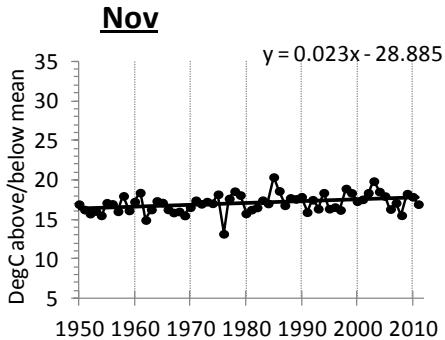
May



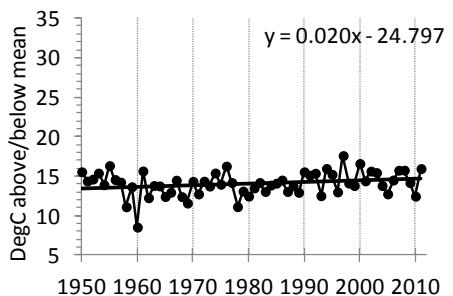
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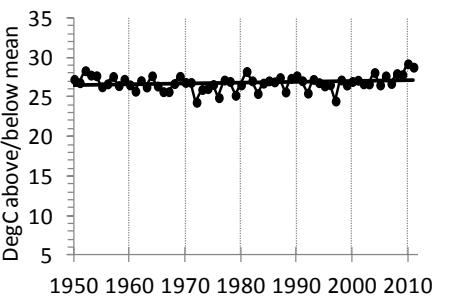
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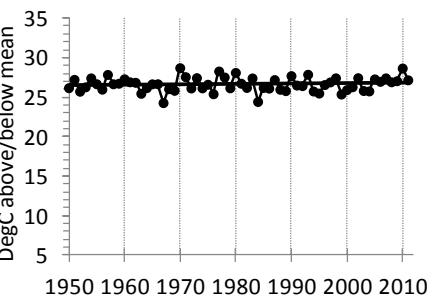
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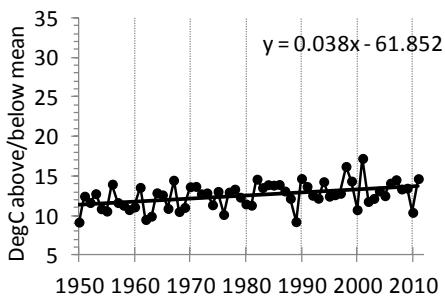
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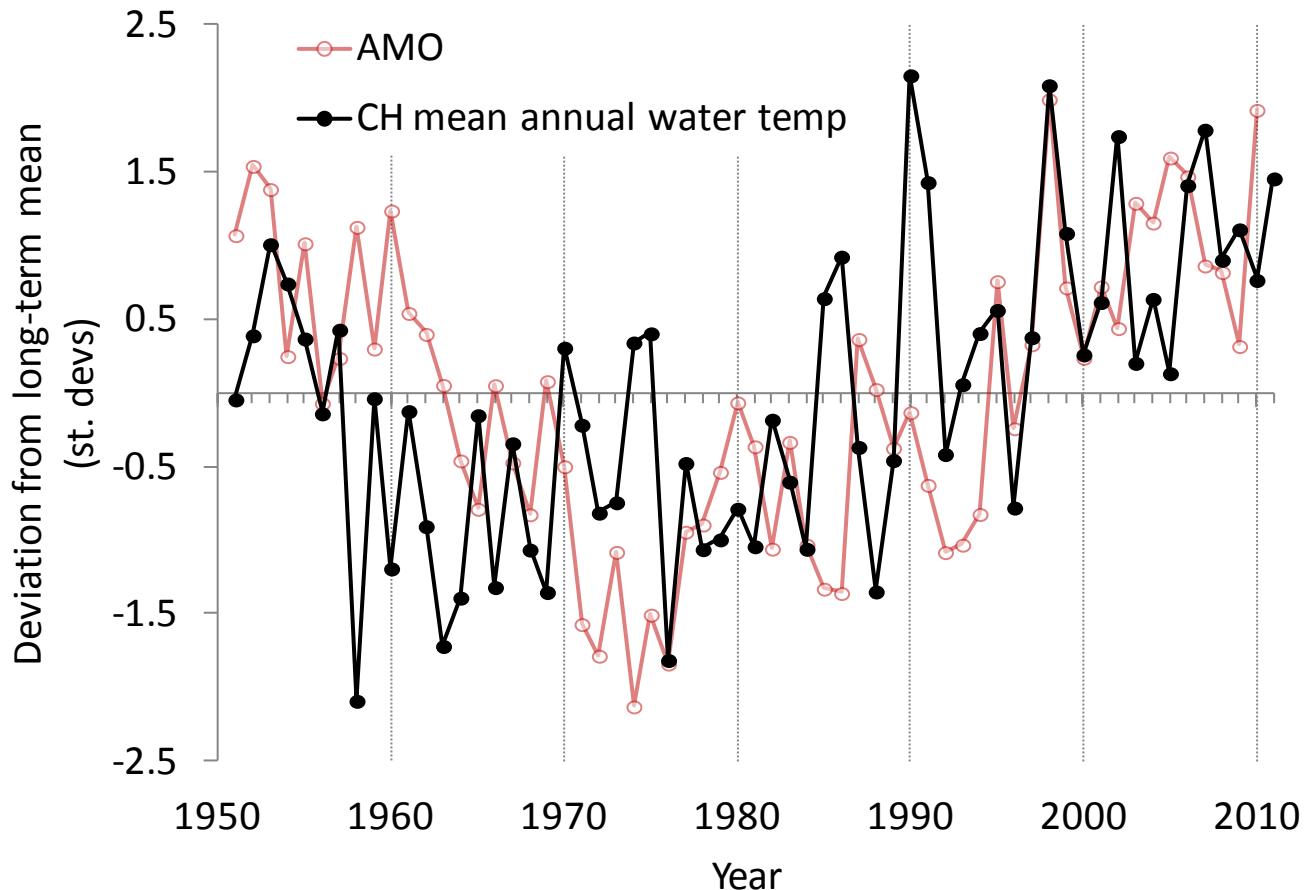


Dec





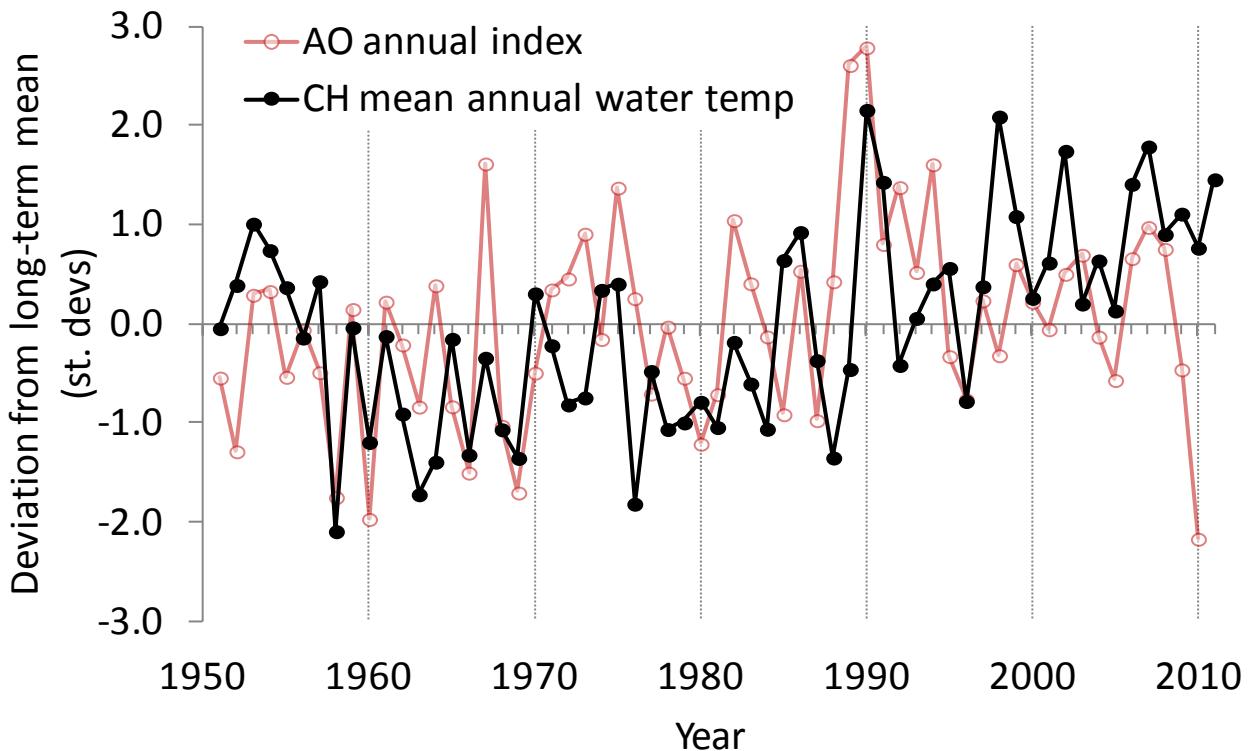
# Relationship between water temperature & Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO)





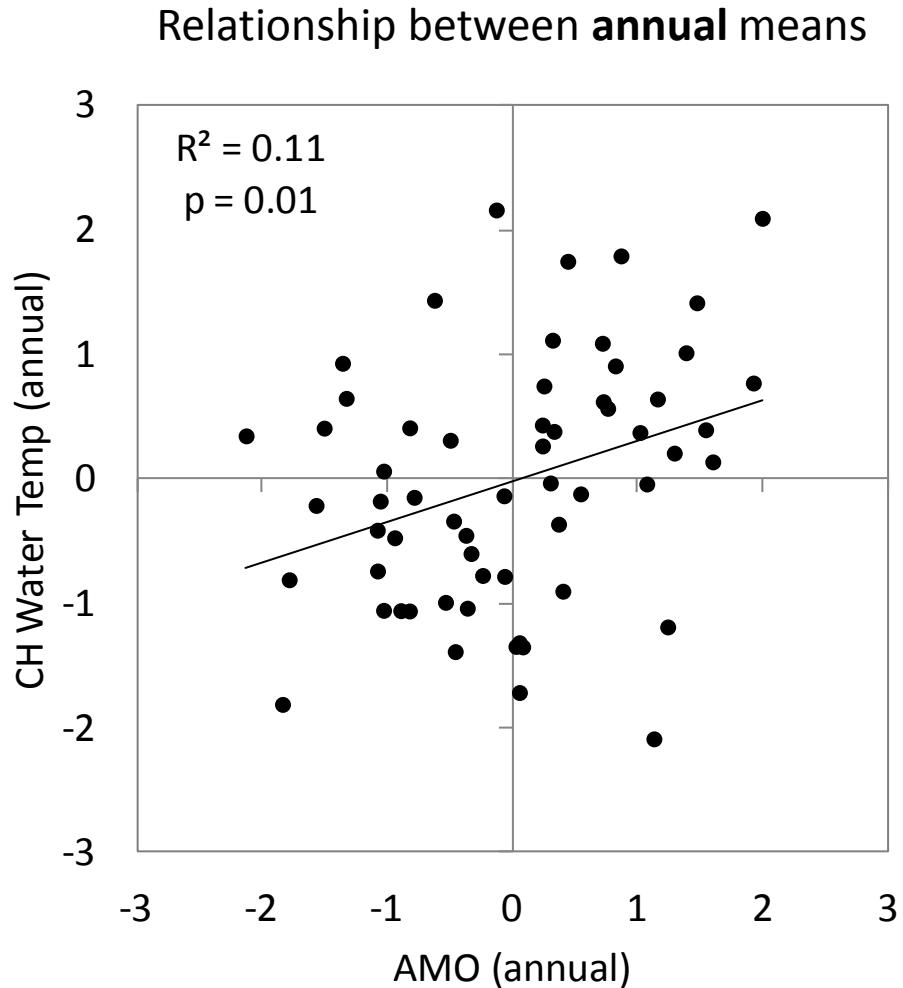
# Arctic Oscillation (AO)

Annual AO index and CH mean annual water temperature

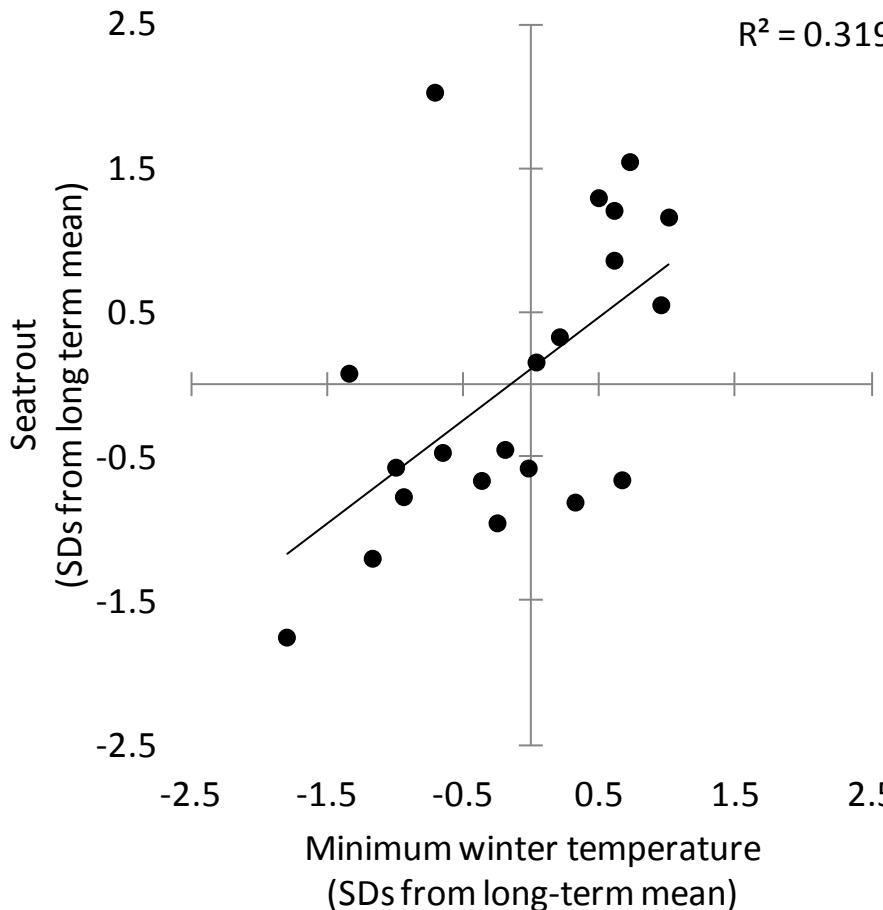




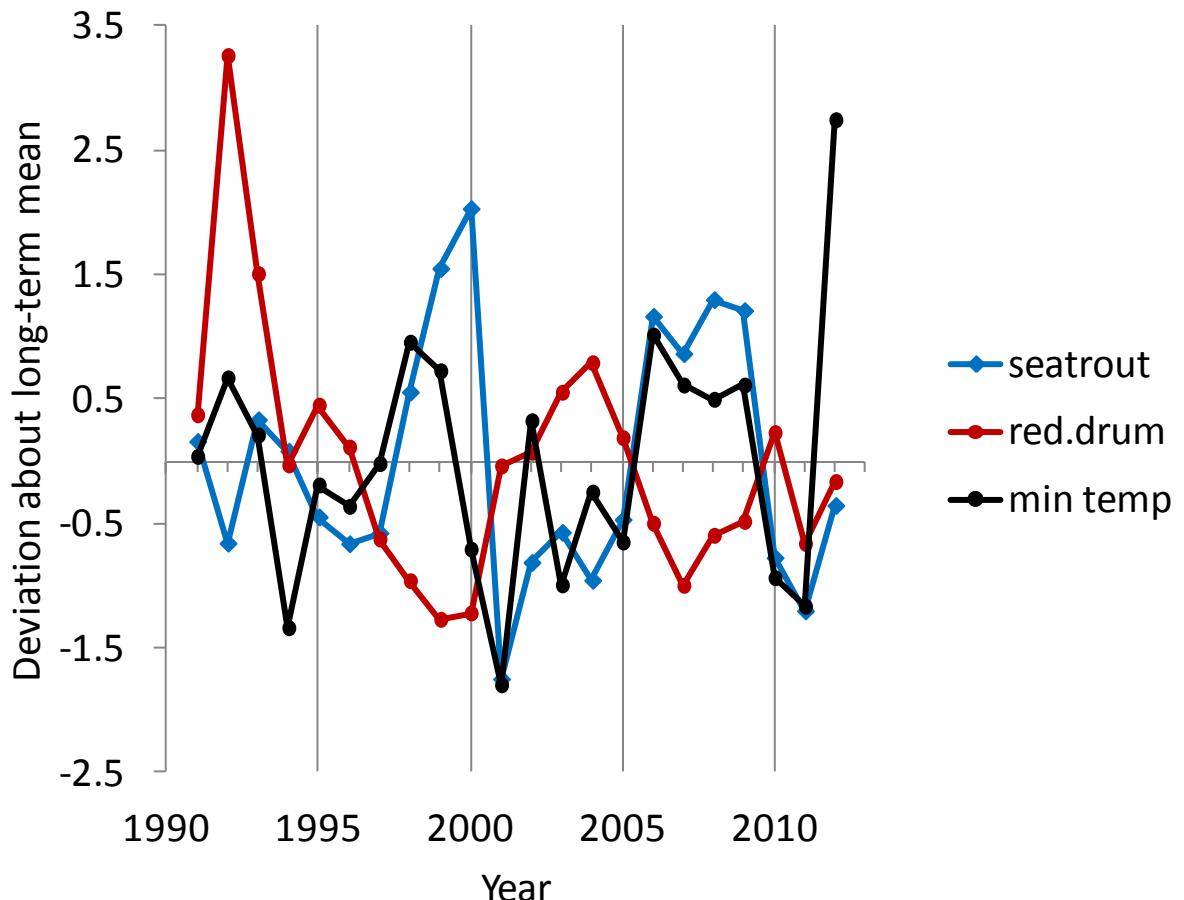
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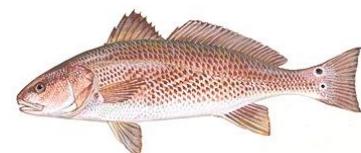
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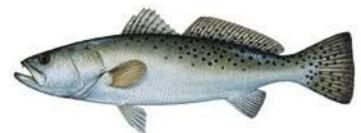
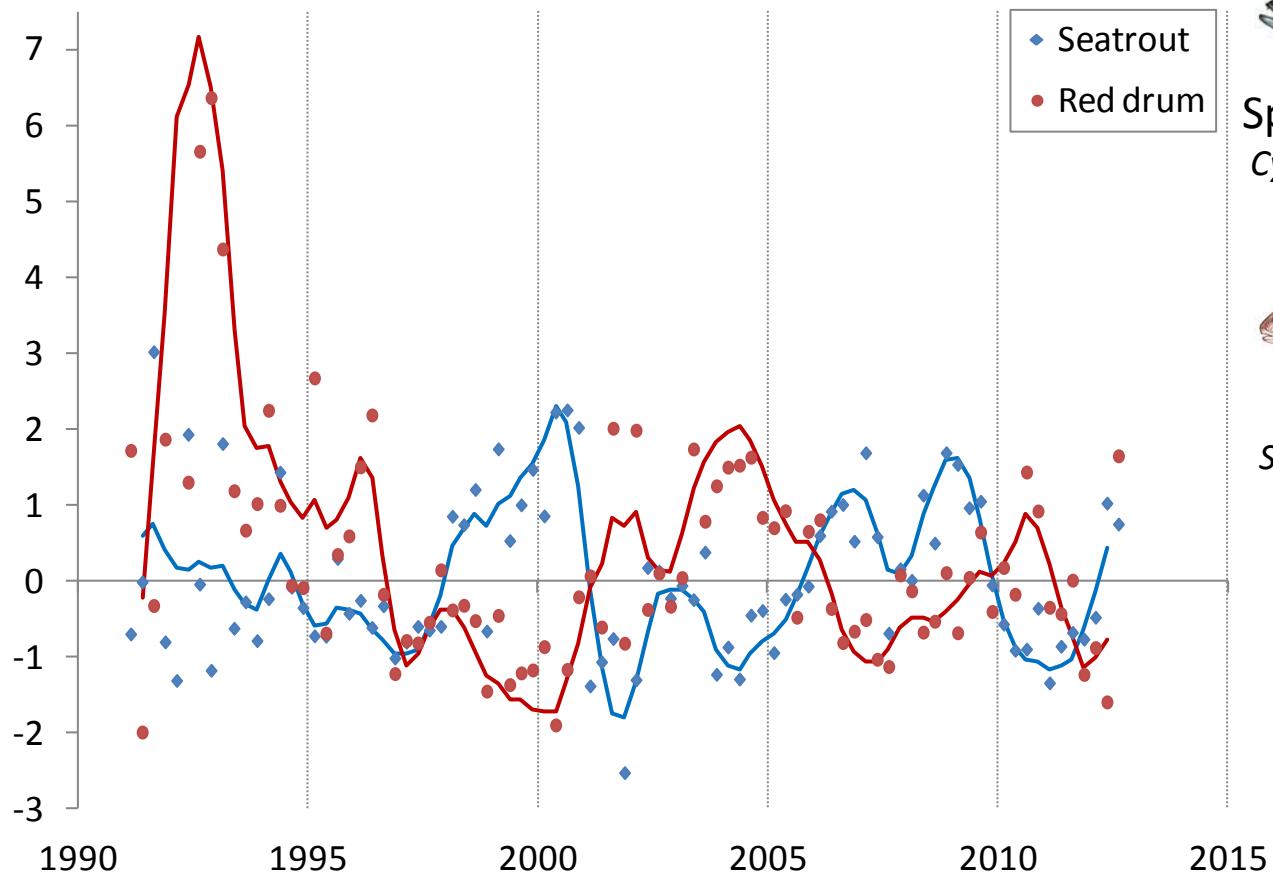


Spotted seatrout  
*Cynoscion nebulosus*

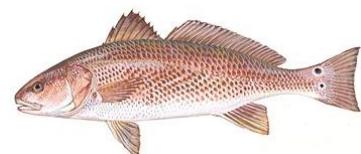


Red Drum  
*Sciaenops ocellatus*

# Relationships between water temperature and estuarine fauna



Spotted seatrout  
*Cynoscion nebulosus*



Red Drum  
*Sciaenops ocellatus*